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ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE AGREEMENT

Result Of Blum— Attlee Talks

London, Jan. 15.
An official communique issued in London to-night at the close of talks between the French Premier, M. Leon Blum, with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, announces that it was agreed that a treaty of alliance should be concluded at the earliest possible moment with the object of preventing any further aggression by Germany and of preserving peace and security.

An official communique from the Prime Minister's residence at the close of the talks with M. Blum said: "The visit which M. Leon Blum, President of the French Government, has just paid to London has provided the opportunity for a joint examination of a number of problems of common interest to the governments of France and the United Kingdom and for a most useful exchange of views on a variety of questions."

"The question of policy to be followed in regard to Germany was thoroughly examined. In the course of this examination it was recognised on both sides that it was in the interests of the two countries that effective steps should be taken to prevent the economic reconstruction of Germany, though necessary from many points of view, from becoming once again a menace to the peace of the world."

MORE COAL NEEDED

"It was recognised that increased imports of coal were necessary to the economic recovery of France and that increased coal production in the Ruhr was an essential factor in European reconstruction."

"It was admitted, however, that no immediate increase in exports from the Ruhr was possible and that in order to ensure the rehabilitation of the Ruhr mines and a progressive increase in exports from Germany adequate quantities of coal must be retained on the spot. Nevertheless, it was noted with satisfaction that provided production rose at the rate at present anticipated the authorities in Germany envisage restoration by the end of April, 1947, of the level of exports in force before the cuts of last November. This first result once achieved, all efforts will continue to be made to increase progressively the production and exports until the vital needs of France and other importing countries can be met."

"It was recognised that the two countries having been twice attacked by Germany in a period of 25 years have an equal interest in protecting themselves against a fresh German menace. It was, therefore, agreed that in these circumstances a treaty of alliance should be concluded between them at the earliest possible moment within the framework of Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations and with the object of preventing any further aggression by Germany and of preserving peace and security. It was agreed that (Continued on Page 4)

"WINNIE'S" LIBEL SUIT SETTLED

London, Jan. 16.
A published statement that Mr Winston Churchill's policies in Greece were influenced by his having been "bailed out of bankruptcy" by British bankers with Greek interests was withdrawn in open court yesterday when it was announced that his libel suit against the author and publisher of the book "Dinner at the White House" had been settled. Disclosing that the author, Louis Adamic, and the publisher, Harper and Brothers, have agreed to pay "substantial damages" to the wartime Prime Minister, his Counsel, Mr. G. O. Slade said in the King's Bench Division that both admitted without qualification that the statement was unfounded and apologised for having made it.—Associated Press.

Indo-China Situation

APPEAL TO RED CROSS

Desperate Plight Of Civilians

Paris, Jan. 16.
Dispatches from Saigon last night said that the French High Commissioner for Indo-China had appealed to the International Red Cross to intercede for 425 French civilians and thousands of Chinese seized by the Viet Namhese Nationalists as hostages. Admiral George Thierry d'Ardenne, the High Commissioner, said the appeal was suggested by the Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, who recently spent 15 days in Indo-China on a first hand inspection tour. It was inspired, he added, by "humanitarian motives" and was not to be construed as a move to launch political negotiations on this level with the Viet Namhese. The High Commissioner said he had a list of 425 French civilians held as captives.

Many scattered groups of Chinese have been reported seized by the Viet Namhese and 10,000 Chinese are being held in one section of Hanoi where French troops have surrounded an estimated 1,000 Viet Namhese soldiers belonging to the "Tu Ve" group of fanatical young Nationalists.

THE FIGHTING FRONT

On the fighting front, the French General said reported that Viet Namhese advancing across the Laos-Annam border 85 miles south-west of Hanoi were driven back into Annam territory by French troops. Laos is one of the five States of the Indo-China nation.

Other clashes were reported at Luang, where roving bands described by the communists as "Chinese pirates," attempted depredations; at Hanoi, where patrol operations continued and in Son La, in the hill country, where French troops reported they were driving out detachments of Annamite Viet Namhese supporters.—Associated Press.

TRANSPORT STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Men Vote Against Peace Move

London, Jan. 15.

To-day's moves to end the great British transport strike have failed.

The meeting this evening to decide the fate of the strike, which is now estimated to involve up to 60,000 men, resulted in a heavy vote for its continuance.

The first peace move, after the setting up of a new joint industrial council, designed to streamline the transport drivers' nine months old negotiations for better wages and conditions, was a secret meeting this morning between strikers' leaders and officials of their unions, who have not sanctioned the strike. This was followed by a conference of strikers' delegates, at which Mr Arthur Denkin, the Union chief, urged the men to return to work so that negotiations could be resumed.

After four tense hours of discussion, Mr Denkin withdrew to allow the delegates to weigh up the position and vote in a "calm atmosphere."

STRIKE SPREADING

Meanwhile the strike, which began ten days ago with transport workers at Smithfield market, London, continued spreading throughout London and the other big cities. Last night's estimates of the number of men idle varied from 30,000 to 40,000, accurate figures being made difficult by the number of small and scattered groups involved.

Today, London dockers, rejecting their union's advice to remain at work, called for a strike as a result of troops being brought into the markets to distribute the capital's food. Within an hour, 2,000 men were said to be idle. By noon an official of the National Dock Labour Corporation estimated the total at 9,000.

As the afternoon wore on, unofficial estimates were saying that 15,000 dockers had already struck and the number was expected to reach 24,000 by to-night.

News then came that an unofficial committee, claiming to represent 15,000 catering workers was to call upon the Government to withdraw the troops within 72 hours or they too would strike.

PROVINCES REACT

The stoppage spread rapidly in the provinces too. Reports of sympathetic action to-day included a strike of 300 long-distance drivers at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the North.

At the close of to-day's meeting, a union leader said: "The meeting stands adjourned until to-morrow morning. A further meeting will take place with the strike committee and the conference will be recalled to-morrow afternoon. I am hopeful that it will bring the business to a close."—Reuter.

BOMBS & ARMS CACHE FOUND

Jerusalem Incident

Jerusalem, Jan. 16.
"Police here yesterday said that persons 'believed to be Jews' fired on three Arab labourers in the vicinity of Jerusalem, leading to a search in which a substantial cache of bombs and arms was discovered in a Jewish village close to the scene of the alleged shooting. None of the Arabs was hit."

The police also reported the discovery of three suitcases full of gelignite and explosives near a Jewish school at Tibers on the shores of Lake Galilee. The ownership of the explosives was not determined.

A military announcement yesterday said that General Sir Evelyn Barker had remitted the 12 strokes whipping sentence on an Arab youth convicted on a charge of possession of a gun.

This followed the remission of a similar sentence against a Jewish youth, who has admitted to have been a member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, who was recently convicted of a charge of carrying a pamphlet bomb.

INTERNMENT CAMP RAID

Rome, Jan. 15.
The Milan correspondent of the Rome newspaper "Messaggero" states that Allied and Italian police have raided the Jewish internment camp at Gargnano, near Turin, suspected to be a centre of the Irgun Zvai Leumi Jewish terrorist activity.

Long investigations have proved fruitless, the correspondent added.—Reuter.

Byrd Expedition Racing Towards Little America

New York, Jan. 15.

The Byrd Expedition, minus Admiral Richard E. Byrd who is aboard the carrier *Phillippine Sea*, is now racing southward with the *Little America* base virtually in sight.

EXPULSION FOR SMERTENKO Quick Action

London, Jan. 15.

Professor J. J. Smertenko, Vice-President of the American League for a Free Palestine, will be expelled from this country to-morrow.

To-night he is being kept in the village police station at Wallington, Surrey. To-morrow he will be transported out of Britain in the same plane in which he arrived at Croydon—one of London's main aerodromes—this afternoon, defying the British ban on his entry into this country.

Where he will be sent to is not yet stated. He came from Paris. On his arrival at Croydon, he was taken away in a police car with three detectives among his passengers.

Professor Smertenko, who had landed from a private plane accompanied by two United States newspapermen, selected as being "representatives of the American press" is a United States citizen. He was last in London in December and before leaving then he referred to the "British reign of terror in Palestine."

After questions were asked in the House of Commons whether the British Government knew he was openly financing "terrorist organisations in Palestine" and whether he would be allowed to form a branch of his organisation in Britain, it was officially announced that "steps have been taken to exclude him from entering Britain in the future."—Reuter.

OKLAHOMA'S LAST TRIP

Honolulu, Jan. 15.

A Pearl Harbour victim of the old battleship *Oklahoma* will be moved to-morrow into the naval anchorage at Pearl Harbour to be fitted for her last trip to the mainland and the scrapheap at the Moore Drydock, Oakland.

Sunk in the first ten minutes of the Japanese sneak attack, the *Oklahoma* was raised in 1943 but was stripped of her superstructure and turrets.—United Press.

MARSHALL ASSURED OF REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

Washington, Jan. 16.

General Marshall becomes Secretary of State this week with assurances from Senator Vandenberg of Republican support on major diplomatic issues expected to arise during the months ahead.

Senator Vandenberg last week urged a policy shift in China, saying the United States now should support a coalition of non-Communist parties backing China's new Constitution. This evidently would mean abandoning the policy which General Marshall followed in China Communists and the Nationalist Kuomintang.

Diplomatic authorities noted that Senator Vandenberg's recommendation of American backing for Constitutional parties in China may not necessarily conflict with what General Marshall wants to do there. It is no secret that he was considerably disappointed at failure of the Chinese Communists to join in the final drafting of the new constitution under which the Chinese Government is to be reorganised and broadened.

Hence, if the Communists persist in their refusal to accept the new Constitution, General Marshall himself, some informants say, may favour throwing American support to the other group.—Associated Press.

THEY OWE WORLD A LIVING

Ryegate, Australia.
Farmer B. Thornton here believes pigs should be made to work for their living. To further this idea he has devised a pig-feeding machine which makes the hungry swine grind their own food.

Called the Thornton feeder, the device is made of steel, weighs 76 pounds and stands about four feet high. The feed is placed in a hopper at the top, which takes 112 pounds of grain. It passes down beneath a grinding stone into a shallow trough at the bottom. To get at the grain, the pigs must push back a steel flap. This operates the grinders which crush the grain.

The feeder gives the pigs exercise, excites their curiosity and encourages them to eat. He said that "working pigs" using it showed gains in weight up to three pounds a day. The idea is, said the inventor, pigs must work to root out their food when they are free and should also do so in captivity.—Associated Press.

Controversy Over New Gov-General

Sydney, Jan. 15.
Controversy flared up again to-day over the suggested appointment of Mr William John McKell, Labour Premier of New South Wales, to succeed the Duke of Gloucester as Governor-General of Australia.

The British Empire Union has telegraphed to Mr Joseph Chifley, Australian Prime Minister, saying: "The British Empire Union in Australia implores you to take a long view before committing yourself to the appointment of any active party politician to represent the King in Australia. The snags in the stream of unity are already too numerous."

Mr Robert Menzies, leader of the opposition, raising the matter in the House of Representatives yesterday for the second time in a few weeks, said that the point at issue was whether an active party leader should be transferred by his own party to a post which by tradition and necessity be completely free from party politics.

Replying to earlier criticisms in Parliament on November 28, Mr Chifley said: "I have much regard for the interests of the community and Empire ties which bind this Commonwealth of Nations as has every member of the opposition."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA ADVOCATES A DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

New York, Jan. 16.

Security Council should create a disarmament commission and rush consideration of atomic energy control.

The chairman, Mr Norman Malin, submitted a resolution providing:

1. For a disarmament commission to work out arms limitation proposals;
2. For the Atomic Energy Commission to continue work on controls;
3. For the Military Staff Committee to draft proposals for a United Nations International police force;
4. For the Disarmament Commission. The Atomic Energy Commission and the Military Staff Committee to submit reports before April 30;
5. For the Security Council to expedite consideration of the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission which contains the United States plan for control.—Associated Press.

Allegation By Pravda Brings Swift Denial

London, Jan. 15.

The allegation published to-day in the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* that Britain no longer honoured the Anglo-Soviet alliance of 1941 was strongly repudiated by a British Foreign Office spokesman in London to-day.

The *Pravda* article referred to a sentence in the broadest given by Mr Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, on December 22, in which he said that Britain was not tied to any foreign power. The Soviet journal used this phrase to suggest that Britain no longer considered herself bound by treaties with the Soviet Union. "That sentence," the spokesman said, "was clearly taken out of its context to make a debating point. It was taken from the passage dealing with the allegation that we are tied to the United States."

WHAT BEVIN SAID

The full passage in question of Mr Bevin's speech reads: "My first answer to these allegations is that Britain brings her mind to bear on every problem on its merits."

"She does not tie herself to anybody except in regard to her obligations under the Charter and I think what I have just said about our policies shows that we have a mind and purpose of our own."

The spokesman affirmed that Britain does regard the Anglo-Soviet alliance as fully operative. He said that if Mr Bevin's statement was interpreted in the sense put upon it by *Pravda*, it would imply the denunciation by Britain of all existing treaties with any country whatsoever.

"That," he declared, "is of course wholly at variance with facts."—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 4)

"Leniency" For Germany

Berlin, Jan. 15.

High German political leaders said Russia was preparing a new "lenient" programme for Germany to be presented to the Big Four Foreign Ministers during the March conference in Moscow. Russian occupation authorities were said to be ready for discussions of this new programme with political leaders in occupied areas.

The Russian-licensed newspaper, *Nacht Express*, said the programme included provisions to halt Russian dismantling of German plants. The newspaper also said the question of Soviet reparations from current production would be taken up under the plan. It attributed the information to well-informed political quarters.

The *Nacht Express* said the proposed "favourable" results for Germany and the Germans would be able to learn on what basis they could begin reconstruction.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Welcome Back!

In June last the Colony anxiously watched the Hon. Mr D. M. MacDougall, Colonial Secretary, leave for England on sick furlough. The colony knew that he had overworked himself in those hectic, timeless days of BMA; had become the victim of a recurring throat ailment. The anxiety rested in the possibility that "Mac" might not become fit enough to return; and if that was the case the colony wanted to see back again to help guide Hongkong through the tortuous trail of rehabilitation, changing social, economic and political conditions, and so to stability and prosperity, it was MacDougall.

Like last week he returned, fit and well and on behalf of the colony we say, "Welcome back." The Hon. C. C. will find that quite a few changes have taken place in Hongkong since June, 1946—many of them to the credit of the administrators and business chiefs he left behind. Prosperity, of a certain type, has come to Hongkong to a degree that is almost embarrassing; there is money galore, but few outlets for it, apart from luxury spending and black market currency speculation. Save for rice, which is a world problem, there is no food shortage. The harbour is bustling every day of the week, rapidly bringing back our pre-war entrepot trade, and much needed commodities are coming here in increasing quantities. The currency remains stable and the economy of the colony, though somewhat inflationary, is on a better level than any other city in the Far East.

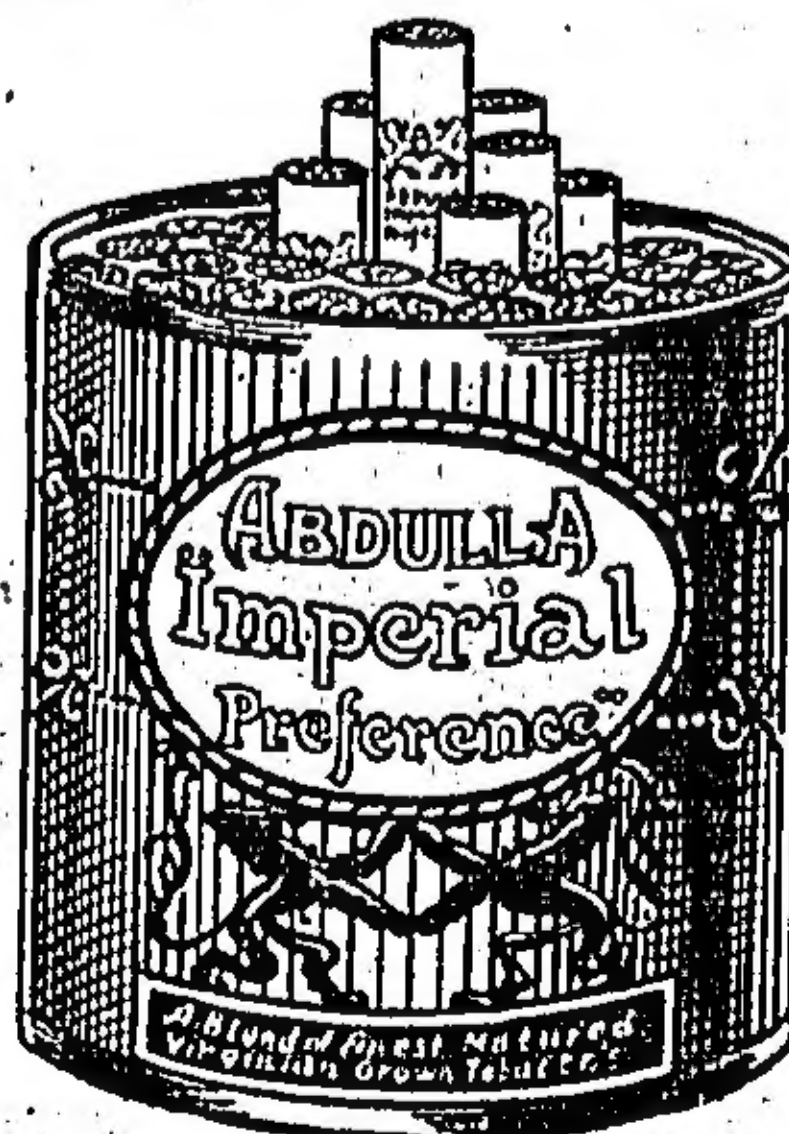
On the other hand there are a number of matters still awaiting attention and decision—housing, the Moratorium, Junior Clerical Service salaries, the government promotion system, the Volunteers and crime, to mention some of the more pressing. In the background is the question, just how much self-government shall Hongkong be given and what shall be its machinery?

These, and other problems, are bound to exercise the mind and attention of our returned Colonial Secretary. They will test his sagacity, initiative and ingenuity, just as much as anything during the British Military Administration. But Mr MacDougall has proved himself once, and Hongkong is quite confident he will do it again—to the advantage of the community as a whole.

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CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA
Watch For It.

Village Design Competition

A village planning competition, which it is hoped will produce constructive ideas on how to conserve the English village as a work of art and yet recreate it as a balanced centre of modern rural life, has been launched by the Central Land-owners' Association in London.

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CHILDREN'S DRAWING POOL

"Coo, Billy, here comes a luxury liner!"

A Soldier Lasts 240 Days
BY
Chapman Pincher

THERE is no such thing as getting used to battle. A fighting soldier, no matter how well-trained, reaches the peak of his efficiency in 90 front-line days.

Then his effectiveness falls until, after 150 more days' combat, he is useless and demoralises new men.

These are the findings of a US team of psychiatrists who studied American battle casualties in Italy. Their reports—top secret during the war—have just been published.

A soldier, they say, wears out after a total of 240 days of fighting just like a truck wears out after so many miles.

At least six months is needed to get a man effective again for combat.

About pets

A STRONG warning against the indiscriminate use of DDT insecticide on cats and dogs has been issued by the National Veterinary Medical Association.

Vets are getting large numbers of reports of cats and dogs suffering from severe DDT poisoning. The animals swallow the chemical, applied to rid them of insect-pests, while licking their fur. Cats are more susceptible than dogs to the poison.

Major Hamilton Kirk, well-known London veterinary surgeon, advises against the use of preparations containing more than 3 per cent of DDT for pets.

Those which use oil to dissolve the DDT should be avoided. In this form dogs and cats can absorb the poison through the skin.

About space-ships

A RADIO transmitter with a range of millions of miles is planned by a team of French scientists, who hope to visit the moon and Mars by rocket-ship. It will be designed to keep the scientists—led by Dr. Alexander Aronoff—in constant touch with the world during their journeys through space.

Dr. M. Laffleur, radio adviser to the group, reports that it would be possible to build a world-based transmitter with a range of nearly 100,000,000 miles.

Using a system of curved mirrors and 300 kilowatts of power, he says it could guide the space-ship and send messages to its crew over a great part of the solar system.

A miniaturised transmitter is planned for fitting in the spaceship.

About health

AN artificial kidney made of Cellophane has been invented by Dr. G. W. Kolff, a Dutch physiologist, working at a London hospital.

It has already saved five lives and prolonged others.

Impure blood, drawn from a patient's arm, is passed through 40 yards of Cellophane tube immersed in a special fluid kept at blood heat.

Impurities pass through the Cellophane and the purified blood returns to the body.

The machine, which is about 4ft high, is used in cases of kidney trouble to keep the patient alive while curative treatment on the kidneys is completed.

Dr. Kolff warns that not every severe case of kidney disease is suitable for treatment with the machine.

Fifty years on "WHITE MAN'S GRAVE"

SIERRA Leone, a territory about the size of Scotland on the west coast of Africa, which in several ways played an important part in World War II, is the scene again. It has just been celebrating its Protectorate Jubilee and the inauguration of a new advisory Assembly, composed of a majority of elected African members.

Foreigners are not to raise their eyebrows and sneer when the British Empire is mentioned. It was acquired, it would appear from their remarks, by a combination of skulduggery, jumping the gun, and the three-card trick.

But there was certainly nothing perfidious about our acquisition of Sierra Leone. We didn't go there with the object of gaining commercial advantages, nor through any blimpish desire to paint another blob of red on world atlases. Indeed, for a very long time, it was an embarrassing blot on the British Government. But a chain of circumstances bound us to this territory, and to-day we can look back on our 50 years of administration there as an era of progress in the economic, social and constitutional spheres of one of the most backward spots in the African continent.

It all started back in the 18th century, through the action of some private philanthropists in Britain following the abolition of slavery. To provide for homeless negroes, who were wandering about England in a desolate condition, they purchased a strip of territory of 21 square miles round what is now Freetown from an African chief. There they started a settlement of 400 emancipated slaves, to whom were added some 60 white women taken from London and Portsmouth, who were made indentured and slung aboard on board ship, and then informed that certain negroes were their husbands. For the first six months, they received a daily allowance from the "Sierra Leone Company," after which lands were assigned to them, and they were left to succumb themselves.

These first settlers had a rough time. They spoke English and had embraced Christianity, and were regarded by the natives as aliens; every now and again the tribes would raid their plantations and, while French revolutionaries also contributed to a bombardment and sack of Freetown in 1794. The Company, in fact, became a constant and costly headache to the government, who promoted the scheme and then asked the Government to take it out of their hands. To protect the luckless freedmen, it was transferred to the Crown in 1807.

IN this way, the Empire acquired Freetown, the best natural harbour on the west coast of Africa, which became the headquarters of the Flag Officer Commanding West Africa in the late war and provided a valuable anchorage for large ocean convoys on their way to the Middle East fronts after the Mediterranean had been closed.

But back in 1807, it seemed a white elephant. The hinterland was a vast, almost impenetrable forest, and there was no trade entering or leaving the port. The climate was still very unhealthy—the territory was long called "the white man's grave"—and the imported negroes died like flies. It has more rain than Manchester, and when it isn't raining, there are tornadoes and hurricanes. The climate is a dry, desiccating wind full of the white dust of the Sahara.

It was not a spot to which colonial officials or white settlers went with any relish, and a wit once said that Sierra Leone always had two governors—one just arrived in the colony and the other just arrived in Britain. An exaggeration, of course, but in one period of 22 years there were as many as 17 changes, many being due to deaths.

Having established ourselves on the coast to uphold the abolition of slavery, we were continually obliged to intervene in the interior to suppress the traffic in human beings, which incidentally was not fully stamped out until after World War I. This led to further acquisitions of territory against opposition at home.

And then in 1893, our forces clashed with the French, who had been spreading farther and farther in Africa, with heavy casualties on both sides. We received £2,000 in compensation and, after a good deal of negotiation, an agreement between the two Powers was signed delimiting British and French spheres. Finally, a Protectorate was declared in 1896 over the area assigned to us. This covers 27,230 sq. miles of hilly and plateau country with just under 2,000,000 population, bounded on the west by the Atlantic, north and east by French Guinea and south by Liberia.

As possible, but now and again we have had to take stringent measures to stamp out certain social evils—such as the human leopard society, which combines black magic, murder and cannibalism, the murders being committed with a three-pronged fork resembling a leopard's claw. Superstitions die slowly in these parts, and the Society reappeared as recently as just before the late war.

The Protectorate, once considered a purely agricultural country, revealed important mineral resources in the twenties—haematite and platinum, gold and diamonds. The largest diamonds were found in alluvial deposits, a stone weighing 770 carats was recovered from the gravels of the Woile River last year, and in 1942, over 1,000,000 carats' worth of diamonds were exported. All these minerals were invaluable for the British war effort.

The old palm industry, too, was speeded up during the war, and contributed not a little to the maintenance of Britain's home front rations.

ON other ways, too, Sierra Leone played her part in World War II. For the first time, the strategic value of the regions became of outstanding importance. Freetown became a Clapham Junction for ships of all sizes. And her men went into uniform, to participate not only in the defence of their homeland, but in operations in East Africa, the Middle East and Burma.

On the coast, the indolent and good-natured Creoles, descendants of the early freedom seekers, English, wear European clothes, and are very proud of their English ancestry, which is reflected in their names. The good old Pompey name of Macaulay, for instance, is quite common in Freetown.

But the coloured warriors from the interior had such unpromising names that they proved too much of a handicap to our recruiting authorities, who in desperation gave them English names for record purposes. Even a recruiting sergeant's imagination has bounds, however, and eventually some of the men started their Army life as "Pto. Anklets, Web" and "Pte. Buttons Brans" and other Service terminology.

The Old Lady and her Principle
By VIVIEN BATCHELOR

"It is a matter of principle," I All of us have said these words at some time or other. I expect, when taking a particular line of action or argument.

We all admire people "with principle," and so, to-day, I'm going to tell you all about an old lady—she's over 80—"with principle."

She is the great-aunt of a young friend of mine and her name is "Aunt Gar." Her full name does not matter, because she's always just "Aunt Gar."

Now, "Aunt Gar" is not the "little old lady" so beloved of the sentimentalists. She is tall, with an aristocratic face and a mass of white hair, which she "does up" in curling papers every night at the front, and pulls into an uncompromising bun at the back.

She wears broad-fitting, flat-headed shoes, and takes enormous strides in her voluminous long skirts. She strides several miles a day.

About half a century ago she left Germany, where she had relatives, and where she still has relatives, and married her English husband.

And much less long ago she was induced to take up an insurance policy on her life.

NATURALLY, Aunt Gar watched German politics carefully, and the louder Hitler ranted the more worried she became.

Did he really believe over there that he was a saviour? Though perhaps, like all Germans, they might pay unwilling lip-service to the Nazis.

With the end of hostilities Aunt Gar really went into battle and, eventually, back came her shilling. It had cost her rather more in postage and stationery. Her friends asked her why she had bothered.

"But they know my age. They should never have accepted it. It's a matter of principle," she answered.

It was August, and suddenly she announced she was flying to Germany the next day. Nothing would stop her. The war drums were rolling louder, she had never been in a plane in her life before, she was a great age.

With an imperious flourish of her skirts she took off—a one-woman insurance premium to cover the flying risk.

"It is a matter of principle," she told her protesting family.

Almost with Mr Chamberlain's fateful announcement she was back, triumphant. She had assured herself that her relatives realised the truth about Hitler.

HER SHILLING

HER triumph was marred only by the information that the insurance company would not take a flying risk with "lives" over 75.

"They took my shilling," she said. "I shall demand it back."

But the war put other things in the minds of the insurance company besides Aunt Gar's shilling. Her claim was shelved and shelved and shelved, until at last the discordant peace bells rang out across the world.

According To Culbertson
(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The Rule of Eleven, though normally a defensive guide, also can be of great help to a declarer. Note to-day's deal.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

THE BIDDING:

South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠ 6 ♠ 7 ♠ 8 ♠ 9 ♠ 10 ♠ 11 ♠ 12 ♠ 13 ♠ 14 ♠ 15 ♠ 16 ♠ 17 ♠ 18 ♠ 19 ♠ 20 ♠ 21 ♠ 22 ♠ 23 ♠ 24 ♠ 25 ♠ 26 ♠ 27 ♠ 28 ♠ 29 ♠ 30 ♠ 31 ♠ 32 ♠ 33 ♠ 34 ♠ 35 ♠ 36 ♠ 37 ♠ 38 ♠ 39 ♠ 40 ♠ 41 ♠ 42 ♠ 43 ♠ 44 ♠ 45 ♠ 46 ♠ 47 ♠ 48 ♠ 49 ♠ 50 ♠ 51 ♠ 52 ♠ 53 ♠ 54 ♠ 55 ♠ 56 ♠ 57 ♠ 58 ♠ 59 ♠ 60 ♠ 61 ♠ 62 ♠ 63 ♠ 64 ♠ 65 ♠ 66 ♠ 67 ♠ 68 ♠ 69 ♠ 70 ♠ 71 ♠ 72 ♠ 73 ♠ 74 ♠ 75 ♠ 76 ♠ 77 ♠ 78 ♠ 79 ♠ 80 ♠ 81 ♠ 82 ♠ 83 ♠ 84 ♠ 85 ♠ 86 ♠ 87 ♠ 88 ♠ 89 ♠ 90 ♠ 91 ♠ 92 ♠ 93 ♠ 94 ♠ 95 ♠ 96 ♠ 97 ♠ 98 ♠ 99 ♠ 100 ♠

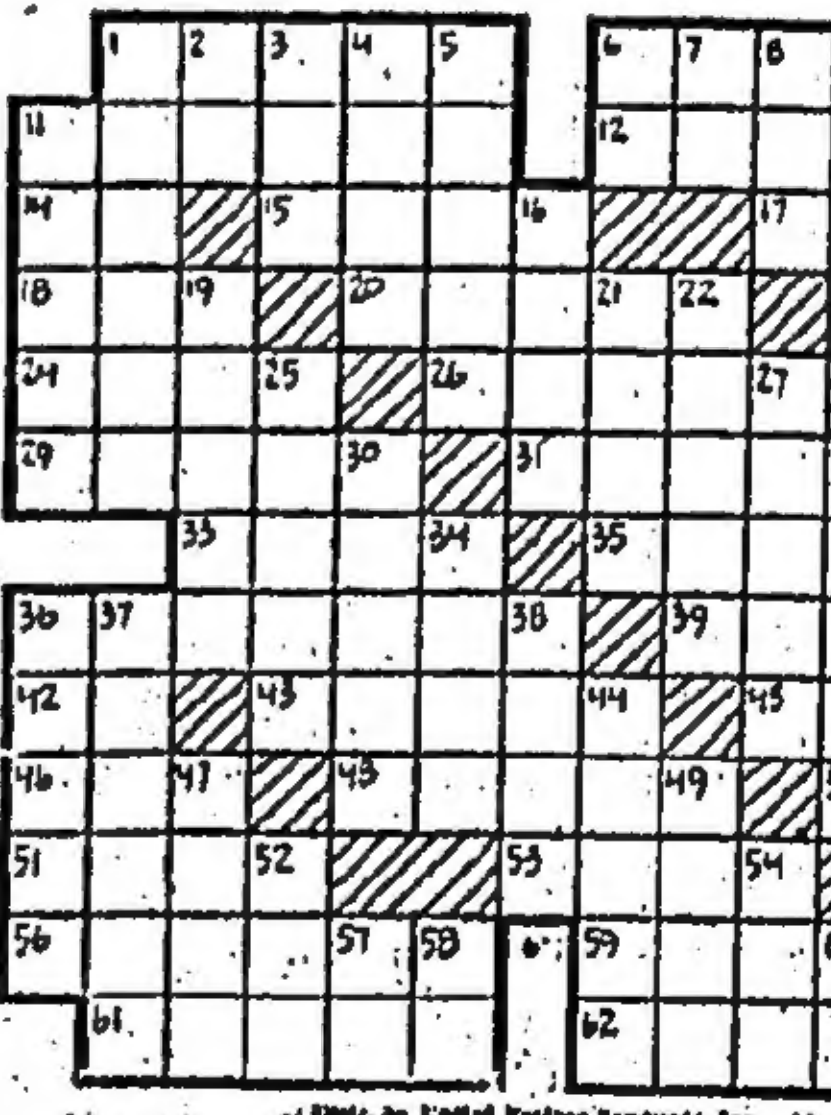
West's opening lead (which there was no reason to suspect was false) had advertised that there were six cards outstanding in the North, East and South hands higher than the five-spot. (This figure is, of course, derived by deducting the spot of the opening lead from the set figure, eleven). Declarer could see one card in dummy and two in his own hand higher than the five. This left three for East; hence East could not have had the K-J blank. But the point is that South would have a highly valuable guide, namely, the Rule of Eleven.

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Of course South was lucky that this condition actually held true, but in covering and playing for that one chance, he deserved his luck.

Crossword Puzzle
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- 1—Diversity
 - 2—Deep more
 - 3—A fruit
 - 4—What's clipped from bond
 - 5—Chief god of Memphis
 - 6—Palm root
 - 7—Consumed
 - 8—Leave out
 - 9—Tense bone
 - 10—Action
 - 11—Philip's spot
 - 12—Stained railway
 - 13—Tent
 - 14—Dry bark
 - 15—Watch face
 - 16—Supplement
 - 17—Deep more
 - 18—Unknown word in Bible
 - 19—School
 - 20—Small touch
 - 21—Valley
 - 22—Ancient
 - 23—Pass from one U. to another
 - 24—Rustic
 - 25—Community
 - 26—Fertile soil
 - 27—And so on (L)
 - 28—Leisure
 - 29—Winged
 - 30—Bird's letter
 - 31—Origin



- DOWN
- 1—Lies
 - 2—Lies (cont.)
 - 3—Space
 - 4—Man's name
 - 5—Ward
 - 6—Before Charles (abbr.)
 - 7—Havocous bird
 - 8—Away from home
 - 9—Reactionaries
 - 10—Buried bread
 - 11—Rural
 - 12—Tulips
 - 13—Supplies
 - 14—Ties to test
 - 15—Does under water
 - 16—Dress
 - 17—Trapped
 - 18—Tardier
 - 19—A religion
 - 20—Knowledge
 - 21—Place to sit
 - 22—City to Chile
 - 23—Ump
 - 24—King of Judea
 - 25—Fertile soil
 - 26—Ties to test
 - 27—For example (abbr.)
 - 28—A continuous tube
 - 29—Transitive (abbr.)

NANCY With Appropriate Setting

WHY DO YOU PLAY THOSE AWFUL JIVE RECORDS?

THEY PUT ME IN A PEPPY MOOD

PLAY SOMETHING CLASSICAL AND YOUR MOOD WILL BE MORE LADYLIKE

YES, MA'AM

NOW THAT'S A NICE RECORD, NANCY—WHAT'S THE NAME OF IT?

WILLIAM TELL

When You Feel Tired and Restless take Elliotts Nerve and Brain Tonic On Sale at All Dispensaries

Psychic Reproduction Of Old Injuries

London, Jan. 14.
In a London hospital a series of treatments are under way which demonstrate that somewhere in that incredible instrument, the human mind, there is a "mechanism" capable of "remembering" and reproducing injuries years after the original hurt.

On the arms of one patient, even while his doctor watched, there appeared the rope welts and minor blood haemorrhages he had first suffered when he was tied up as a violent patient in India 10 years earlier.

Another patient, buried in a buzz-bomb incident a year earlier, developed the ankle and head swellings that characterised his injuries in the blitz.

A merchant seaman immersed in very cold water for a long time was given the same treatment, in which the mind is "disassociated" from consciousness under hypnosis or anaesthesia (drugs), and suffered from the same pains in the legs and arms he had experienced in the original immersion.

In one extreme case a woman, 35 years old, relived a fall from a horse suffered 25 years earlier even to showing welts and bruises over the ribs which were fractured in the original accident.

One of the first reports on these treatments, still somewhat experimental, has just been made by Dr. Robert L. Moody, psychiatrist of Woodside Hospital in London and a member of the Department of Psychological Medicine in famous Guy's Hospital.

Studied as it is with technical words and phrases, the report cannot escape the drama so often limited in Hollywood's pseudo-scientific films—the hospital room, the doctor at the bedside, the willing patient re-enacting the complexes bubbling up from the darkest recesses of the subconscious.

Complexes Set Up

Take the case of the man with the rope welts. Dr. Moody explains that sometimes emotional or physical shocks set up complexes within the personality and these usually work themselves out through symptoms such as hysterical attacks and "battle dreams." That is, the subconscious reproduces the shock over and over until it is acceptable to the conscious mind. Then the symptoms disappear.

But occasionally there is a hitch. The original shock remains wedged into the personality unchanged "like food which the stomach cannot digest."

"The result is," says Dr. Moody, "that when they respond in consciousness they may do so in terms of their original form, the experience of the body being repeated as well as that of the mind, at least in so far as the physiological mechanisms of the organism allow. These mechanisms, however, may be more extensive and specific in their field of operation than seems generally to be realised."

Whereupon he tells of his patient, a former army officer addicted to somnambulism, who while in hospital in India in 1935 had to be tied up as a precautionary measure. In his nocturnal wanderings on the occasions he escaped, he had been captured by guards and had sustained a shock while his subconscious was in control of his personality. This shock his conscious mind refused to accept. As a result he had violent dreams.

Somnambulist Tested

To find out what it was that was troubling him, Dr. Moody used narcotics. His report says in part: "At 12.15 a.m. I gave him another 3 c.c. of evipan. He slept for a few minutes and then began reciting poetry. This was a common prelude to his somnambulism. Ten minutes later he began to toss and turn on the couch, with his hands behind his back. As he appeared to be in a completely dissociated state, I turned the light full on him. I watched him writhing violently for at least three-quarters of an hour. After a few minutes welts appeared on both forearms; gradually these became indented; and finally some

fresh potential haemorrhages appeared along their course. "Then he got up and crept stealthily through the door into the hospital grounds. I followed him. When he began running, still with his hands behind his back, I lost track of him in the dark for about ten minutes. When I found him again he was in a partially dissociated state, from which he regained normal consciousness about 10 minutes later. He then gave a clear account of everything that had happened and related the incident to his experiences in hospital in India."

UPSWING IN NEI TIN PRODUCTION

The Netherlands East Indies, which normally supplies 18 per cent of the world's tin requirements, is apparently winning the battle against handicaps to put production back at prewar level by 1948.

The output is steadily improving, although 1946 production was estimated at 7,140 tons compared to the 1941 output of 51,000 tons. Spurred in this rehabilitation is attributed in part to the Dutch policy of ordering replacement equipment long before the Japanese surrender.

Eight new tin dredges are scheduled for delivery this year, of which two already have been launched.

Another factor was "the tin rehabilitation incentive plan" under which the Netherlands Indies government reduced labour shortages by granting high priorities for consumer goods.

There now are 7,000 employed on Billiton in tin production compared to 12,000 in 1941. On Bangka 8,500 are employed against a prewar figure of 12,500.

Chief Obstacles

The chief obstacles to rehabilitation, tin experts say, are: Loss of trained personnel—25 per cent of the European staffs either did not survive the Japanese prison camps or chose not to return.

Shortage of dredgers. Employment opportunities in Holland and Belgium are so good that few are going to the Indies where the cost of living is high.

Shortage of coal, transportation of oil, food and drugs, lack of diesel power, generating plants. American manufacturers have been unable to provide speedy delivery for replacement of central power plants rendered useless by the Japanese.

Associated Press.

Britain's High Steel Output

Britain's steel production during November 1946 was at the highest rate recorded in any month last year. Output after the holiday period had recovered in October to an annual rate of 13,336,000 tons, and in November it was raised to an annual rate of 13,715,000 tons, compared with 12,870,000 tons' rate of output in November 1945.

Britain's motor industry is now producing vehicles at the rate of 480,000 a year. This is 95 per cent of the prewar peak figure in 1937. Of the total production of 26,767 passenger cars in October, 11,747 were exported. The October production of commercial vehicles was 14,262, and of these, 4,650 were for export.



Princess To Get £15,000 A Year At 21

When Princess Elizabeth celebrates her 21st birthday on April 4, her annual income will be increased from £6,000 to £15,000.

Provision for Elizabeth's income is contained in the Civil List Act of 1937. The Princess has no residence of her own in London, but the King has several residences, any of which he could place at her disposal. The staff of Buckingham Palace, Sandringham, and other Royal residences have started collecting for the Princess's birthday present.

Donations are limited to 2s 6d for each person. The Lord Chamberlain will appoint a committee to select a gift, probably a brooch, which will be presented to the Princess at a Buckingham Palace staff dance this month.

Special Fleet Of Cars For Royal Tour

A special fleet of cars which will carry the hallmark of Britain's craftsmanship has been built for the forthcoming visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to the Union of South Africa.

Seven of the 13 cars ordered are 36 horsepower "straight eight" Daimlers and are the largest cars built in Britain. The remaining six are 18 horsepower staff saloons. The Government of the Union of South Africa has ordered two limousines, two limousines and an open touring car which will be used by the Royal Family. The other two "straight eights" are for the Government of Natal and the Transvaal Administration.

The cars will seat eight persons comfortably and are of English ash framework with aluminium panelling. A transparent panel in the roof, blinds, windows and interior partitions are all operated electrically, and smoking and writing requisites are concealed in the arm rests.

The "straight eight" is capable of developing 150 horsepower; transmission is by fluid flywheel and front wheels are independently sprung. Weighing 53½ cwt., the cars will reach a speed of 85 miles per hour.

Half Million Visitors

Lord Hacking, chairman of the British Travel Association, said in London recently that visitors to Britain in 1947 would probably exceed 250,000 of whom some 80,000 might be from the United States.

A pictorial map of London, 40 inches by 50 inches wide, printed in 12 colours, which includes in their appropriate geographical setting over 250 sketches of famous personalities and incidents in London's history, together with drawings of the principal buildings, has been published, of which a first print of 25,000 is now in hand. One-tenth of these will be for sale in Britain and the rest are to be sold overseas.

TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR ROADS

At a recent meeting of the British Road Federation Mr. Alfred Barnes, Britain's Minister of Transport, announced the government's intention of entering almost immediately on the first instalment of a 10-year plan for the roads.

An exhibition opened by the Federation recently illustrates a plan for road reform, with parking places, tracks for cyclists and safe crossings for pedestrians.

The government's plan will begin with schemes which can give the greatest help to industry, and the development areas, such as Jarrow, will be specially cared for.

Fungi Protects Fruits & Plants

A new agricultural chemical for use against fungi, insects, and other pests which attack fruits, vegetables and nuts has been developed.

The new chemical forms a rubber-like film upon treated surfaces, and has been tested on apple, peach, plum and cherry trees, potato, bean, turnip and other plants, and on some flowers, and other decorative shrubbery. Associated Press.

LONDON LETTER

By John Shipton

The hard weather spell in England just now will certainly win some friends for Mr. Anouin Bevan, Minister of Health, who has approved Westminster's district heating scheme by which now estates in Pimlico area will have hot water brought from Battersea power station by tunnel under the Thames.

Also, the Paddington Housing Committee recommend the appointment of a consultant heating engineer for the proposed district heating of 92 flats in their Peach Street housing scheme.

For Westminster's scheme, a cylindrical metal tower 100 feet high will be built as a "hot water accumulator." From the tower water will be pumped to flats not only for domestic supplies but for central heating. But, I suppose, like all such schemes which appear seasonal when written up, it will be put into operation some time in summer when we are having a heat wave.

Working Hours

No wonder there's a campaign for staggered working hours for Londoners in view of the following: The 5.24 p.m. train from Liverpool Street was half an hour late, 22 people were stranded in one compartment, and 10 were standing as far as Ilford. There were 15 passengers in the same compartment from Ilford to Romford, where the train was 45 minutes late. On the morning train from Romford, according to a long suffering passenger, there were 20 people in the compartment when it reached Ilford; six left the train here, leaving 14 when the train reached Liverpool Street.

On the other hand, long distance services are certainly improving. I travelled from Euston to Manchester in exactly four hours the other day, returning by the 11.15 p.m. from Manchester. After travelling in a compartment entirely to myself, I reached Euston just before 4 a.m. and the train on the run are doing even better time than this.

"Silkstrad"

Mr. Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, is still meeting opposition over the proposed new satellite town at Stevenage. Latest move by practical jokers was to rename the railway station Silkstrad. The name had been fixed over the main entrance to the station in letters a foot high, and there were three Silkstrad signs on the platforms.

Although the "Britain Can Make It" and the Army "Relics and Realities" exhibition of war trophies have now closed, there are two more interesting shows for Londoners. They are the reopening of the Geological Museum in South Kensington and the exhibition of Royal Ordnance Factories peacetime goods.

I went along to the Geological Museum, and judging by the crowds it seems the Museum is fast regaining its pre-war popularity. More than 1,000,000 people visited the museum between its opening in 1935 by the Duke of York (now King George VI) up to the outbreak of war, when it was closed to house the headquarters of the Civil Defence Region. Among the exhibits is a rotating relief globe, six feet in diameter, and coloured to show the geology of the whole world. One novel exhibit is a captured German large-scale map of the Brighton-Eastbourne district, revised up to June 1940, which was intended for use during the projected invasion of Britain.

When Field Marshal Montgomery opened the Ordnance exhibition he was given, I am told, an alarm clock and a watch, and a small number of identical machines and watches which turned out to be of war. The public will soon be able to buy alarm clocks, for a new alarm clock industry has just been started.

Woodcock's Success

My most interesting engagement of the week was at Harringay where saw Bruce Woodcock advance another stage in the world title fight with Joe Lewis by beating the big Swede, Nisse Andersson, after three rounds. There was a contrast between the men at weigh-in. Woodcock, conceding 4½ inches in height and nearly two stones in weight. But the result was never in doubt from the moment the Deaneboy opened out on Andersson's left eye in the first round. Andersson, however, showed what he could do in the third round when he more than troubled Woodcock, but the Swede's face was in such bad shape after this round that the fight was stopped.

Tom Hurst, Woodcock's manager, tells me he expects to fix up his world title hope against another marauder before he meets Baksi, but I suggest there's a better opponent nearer home in Jack London.

The Buksi fight, originally arranged for early January, has now been put off to the end of February, and the next big fight item on the agenda is the world title fight between the evergreen Nat Tarleton and Willie Pep for the world's featherweight championship. This is another Solomons promotion, and is in aid of the Commandos' Benevolent Fund.

Ferry Allen, clever, jangling flyweight, who made such a name for himself during the war against Egyptian boxers, is still continuing his winning way. His latest victim was Billy Haselgrove, whom he outboxed at the Caledonian Road Baths.

Noel Coward's "Pacific 1860," which reopened Drury Lane, got rather a mixed reception from critics. This show introduces the American star, Mary Martin, who apparently scored a hit with Noel Coward's musical score.

MELANCHOLY DROVE G.I. INTO JUNGLE

Corporal I. B. Stubblefield, of the U.S. Army, who came out of the New Guinea jungle recently after being missing for two years, first appeared in a fit of melancholy after hearing that his childhood sweetheart had married someone else, according to Army records.

The record also shows that Stubblefield was suffering from battle fatigue shortly before he disappeared.

He was listed as AWOL for more than two years, and may be court-martialed. Stubblefield said he remembered going into the jungle in 1944, but recalled little of his experiences. He remembered that his home in Tennessee, Stubblefield's Bible showed that his mother, Mrs. Stubblefield, is his next-of-kin. "It was a long time ago," Stubblefield mumbled over and over again. "The natives fed me, mostly on coconuts and papaws." Stubblefield, although weak, looked remarkably well after he was shaven and had his shaggy hair cropped.

Thief Hooked By Old Man's Walking Stick

An 86-years-old Australian pensioner, Augustus Napoleon Power, demonstrated with his walking stick in court recently how he caught and forced a man to return his stolen property.

Power said that while he was sitting in a reserve in man named John Lawn asked for "the loan of a few bob."

When refused the loan, Lawn grabbed Power's gold chain and also took the locket and pendant.

"I had a walking stick with me and as he walked away I collared him with it round the neck," said Power.

"I stood in front of him and said 'If you move, I will flatten you,'" said Power, who stated that the articles were then returned to him. Lawn, who had two previous convictions, was sent to gaol for 12 months.

WHALEMEAT FOR FOOD

As part of the efforts in Britain to overcome the general shortage of food, a number of research workers are busy studying the subject of the utilisation of whalemeat as food for human consumption.

The whale, is not a fish. It is a mammal with red flesh which looks and tastes like beef. Crows of whaling vessels and the inhabitants of the North Atlantic coastline eat it with relish.

Before World War II, the value of the whale lay almost entirely in its oil and most of the meat was flung back into the sea. Yet it is known to be highly nutritive, consisting, as it does, of protein of the highest biological value.

In the last season before the outbreak of World War II the total catch of 20 British and Norwegian expeditions amounted to more than 500,000 tons. Since this meat is so nutritious, this total represents over 50 per cent of Britain's yearly import of meat.

Britain's modern "factory" whaling vessels provide the opportunity for investigating such questions as the grading and selection of whalemeat, and there appears to be no obstacle to the future use of whale protein as a nourishing foodstuff in some form.

EATING PEAS WITH KNIFE

Douglass Lyons of Cleveland, Ohio, has satisfied a long-time urge to eat peas with a knife. Lyons, an executive of the Hotel Allerton, discovered a 19th century pea knife during the hotel's silver inventory. He thought it was an elaborate, inviting needle. European-born members of the hotel's culinary staff identified the unusual utensil as a British pea knife used by English gentry during the 19th century.

"It works," said Lyons, after using the knife on a dish of peas. "The peas rolled up the silver alloy like returning bowling balls."

WHY SEA IS NOT QUIET

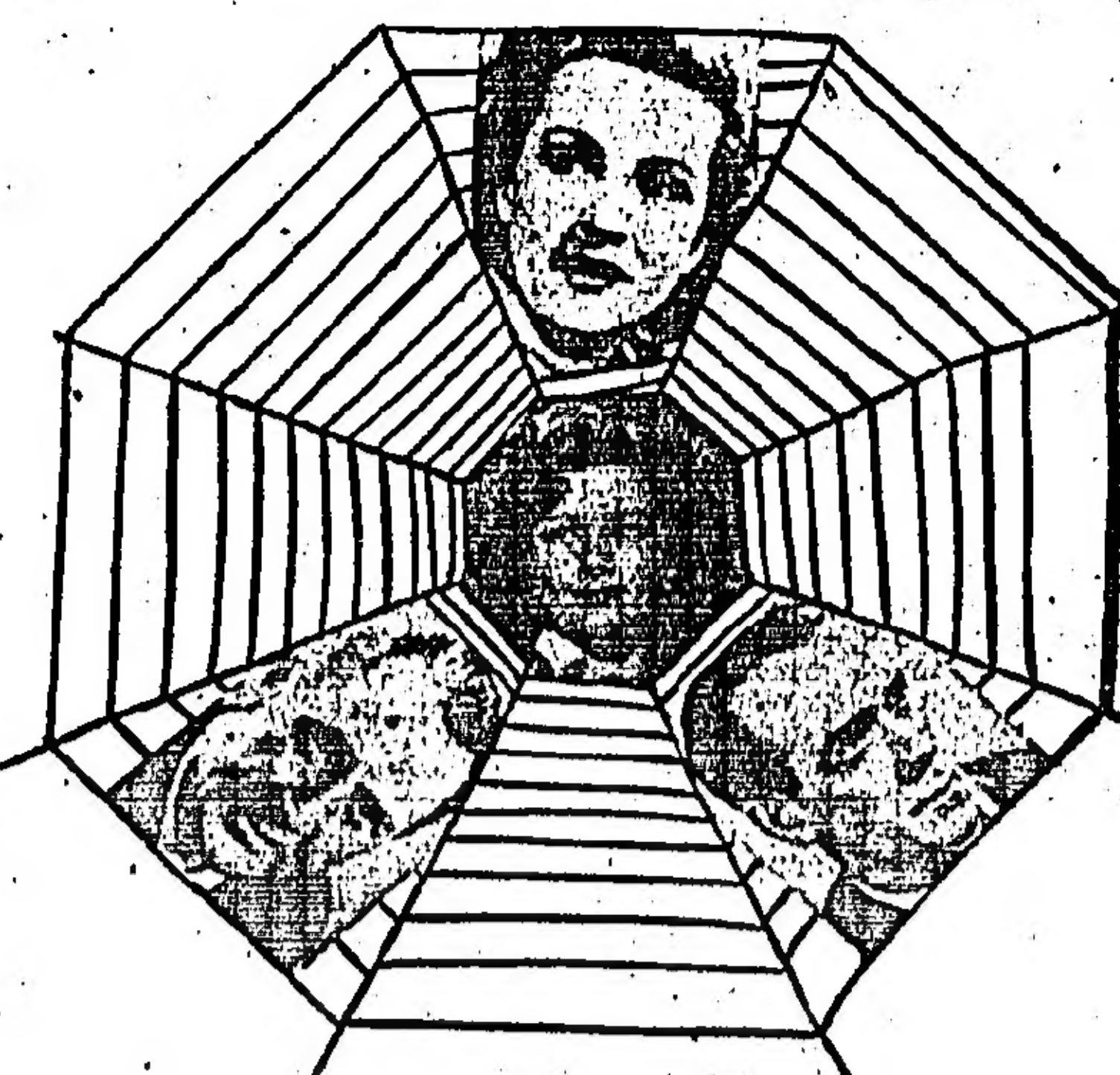
The reason aquariums are so quiet is because in captivity sea animals "put" and "won't" give their love calls.

Actually the sea is far from silent, with a fearful racket going on all the time. Dr. Martin Johnson, marine zoologist, said at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in California.

Jackson backed up his assertions by playing gramophone recordings of the crackling racket made in San Diego waters by shrimp snapping their elongated feelers. The recordings were out during wartime, navy experiments.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

HER BEAUTY ALLURED, HER EYES ENTICED
MEN WERE PAWNS IN HER LIFE



MARGARET LOCKWOOD • ANNE CRAWFORD
IAN HUNTER • BARRY K. BARNES

in NERA CASPARY'S

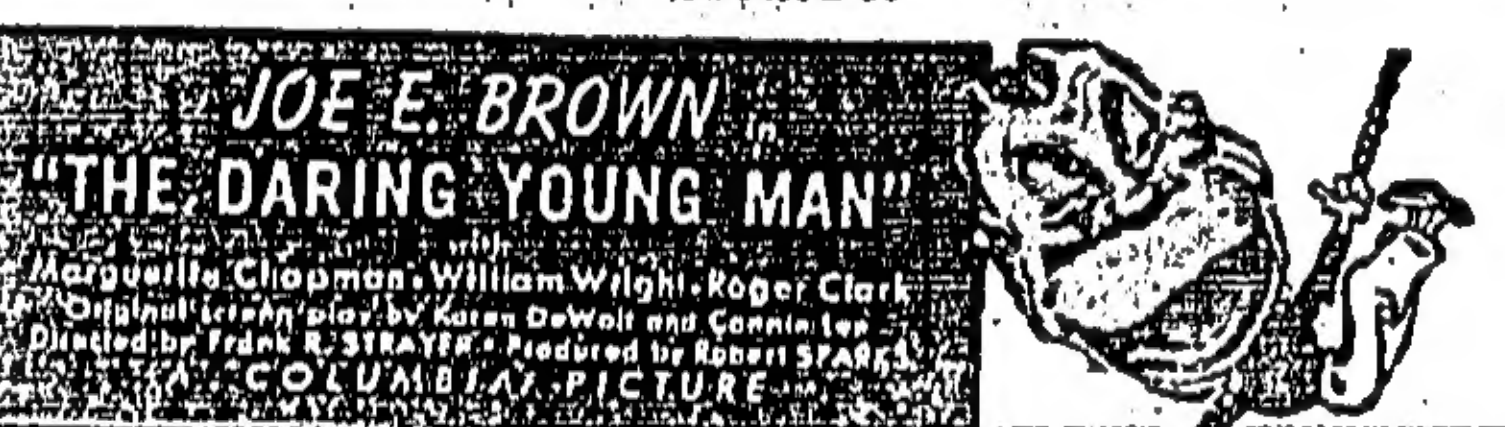
"BEDELIA"

A JOHN CORFIELD Production — Released by EAGLE-LION
ALSO Latest Gaumont British News

TO-DAY ONLY **LEE THEATRE** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.10, 9.15 p.m.
TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG., GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.30 A.M. AND 8.00 P.M. DAILY



TO-MORROW



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
THE GLORIOUS ROMANCE OF THE SHOW WORLD!
19 GREAT SONGS!

JUDY GARLAND in "FOR ME AND MY GAL"

with GEORGE MURPHY • GENE KELLY
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
NEXT CHANGE: ROBERT TAYLOR in
"BILLY THE KID" In Technicolor!

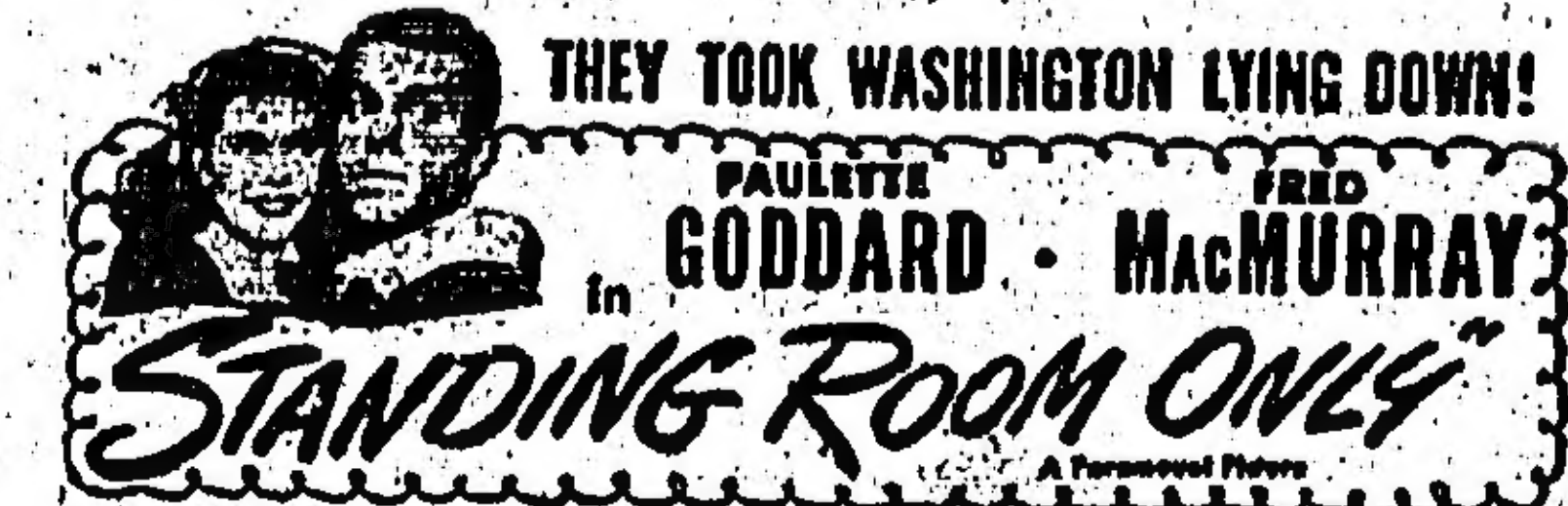
SHOWING TO-DAY **CATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI
NELSON EDDY • RISE STEVENS in

"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

An M-G-M Picture
NEXT CHANGE
BETTY GRABLE
GEO. MONTGOMERY in "CONEY ISLAND"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture in TECHNICOLOR

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.
Now Your Chance to see that Hilarious Comedy of the Girl Who tried to get a Bed for Her Boss in WASHINGTON!



Dine At **The Cock & Pullet Restaurant**
7-9 DUDELL STREET (Side of Bank of China)
RESERVATIONS TEL. 28252

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I'm glad he can't hear you say he's some bum. I met in a bar - brought him home because his family is out of town, and he happens to be my new boss!"

